

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE ORGAN OF BOJANUS. By
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OWING to my receiving the proof of my Note on *Anodon* in the last number of this *Journal* during the vacation, a delay occurred in returning the proof, which resulted in the note being printed without my corrections, which I now proceed to give.

The external orifice of the kidney is nearly horizontal, or parallel to the long axis of the animal. Not only can we judge *a priori* that the ciliary current through this organ "must be outwards," but I have determined it to be so by microscopic examination.

After writing the note, my attention was directed to Professor Sabatier's paper on *Mytilus* (in *Ann. Sc. Nat.* ser. vi. vol. v.). He finds the opening from the pericardium guarded by a valve, so that an injection can pass thence into the kidney, but not from the kidney into the pericardium. I now find the same arrangement in *Anodon*. The single aquiferous pore in the foot of *Mytilus* would play the same part as I ascribed to the multiple pores in *Anodon*. Professor Sabatier's remarks tend, on the whole, in the same direction as mine; and, indeed, he has the priority in disproving the alleged mixture of blood and water in the pericardium, by means of its renal apertures. However, my work was independent, and contains some points not brought in by him. The existence of a stream in the contrary sense in any of the mollusca must now be demonstrated to shake our present firm standpoint.

A TWO-HEADED SARTORIUS. By G. S. BROCK, *Assistant
Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.*

IN a dissection of Scarpa's triangle, made in the University Anatomy Rooms, an anomalous muscular slip, fully a quarter of an inch in thickness, was observed running down the centre of the space close to the outer side of the femoral artery, and blending with the main fibres of the sartorius in their lower third. It was connected above with a distinct flattened tendon nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, which on being traced upwards was found to take its rise from the ilio-pectineal line external to the pectineus muscle, between it and the psoas. From this attachment the narrow tendon passed downwards and outwards over the psoas muscle behind the internal circumflex and femoral vessels, to emerge at the outer side of the latter just below and in front of the origin of the profunda artery, and to terminate in a fleshy belly having the course and destination already described. The tendon was about three inches long. The normal origin of the muscle, which must in this case be called the outer head, had the usual origin and course. No similar variety in this muscle has been collected by Professor Macalister from the writings of anatomists in his valuable Catalogue of Muscular Anomalies.